up a six members task force under the Chairmanship of the Director-general of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to identify the lacunae in the implementation of liberalised economic policies which are perceived to be affecting the flow of foreign direct investment;

(b) if so, what is the composition, objects, terms of reference and functions of the Task Force;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report, if so, what are the details of its recommendations; and

(d) what action Government have taken on each of its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Members of the Task Force were drawn from different Ministries/Departments and basic objective of the Task Force was to study and make recommendations for promoting the flow of foreign investment in India. The Task Force has since submitted its report in which various measures for promoting flow of foreign investment in India have been suggested. The Task Force has also suggested certain procedural bottlenecks to be removed.

The report has been submitted very recently and will be examined at an early date.

539. *[Transferred to 6th August, 1993]*

Proposal to Set up Joint Ventures with Germany

540. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKAR DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up some Joint Ventures with Germany;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these projects are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Government facilitaties the setting up of joint ventures by overseas investors, including those from Germany.

(b) Details of approved German investment in India are as and under:

Year	Total	Financial	Amount (Rs. in Million)
1991	157	35	418.0
1992	201	83	862.7
1993 (Upto June 93)	89	38	986.8

(c) After getting Government's approval for foreign investment an entrepreneur has to take several effective steps for implementing the project. Besides, the gestation period for an industrial project also varies from industry to industry and project to project. The above approvals have been issued only after the announcement of the new Industrial Policy in July, 1991 and therefore, it is too early to expect substantial implementation/inflow of foreign investment materialising from these approvals.

Anti-Dumping Action by EEC and US

541. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether EEC and the US have been increasingly resorting to anti-dumping action against the country contrary to the spirit of GATT's Anti-Dumping Code of 1979;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating its overall impact on the Indian exports; and

(c) the action plan, if any formulated by Government in pursuance of the Chelliah Committee recommendation to protect the domestic producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) Anti-dumping actions are directed at the pricing policies of the individual companies.

US has imposed anti-dumping duty on

imports of steel pipes and tubes and sulfanilic acid from India. Anti-dumping actions have been initiated by the US on imports of steel wire, rods and stainless steel flanges from India. The results of anti-dumping investigations in these cases have not yet been notified by the US authorities. The European Community has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of Oxalic Acid, Polyester Yarn, and Polyester Synthetic Fibres from India. The European Community has initiated a review investigation concerning import of Polyester Yarn, from India.

Imposition of anti-dumping duty affects the Competitiveness of products subject to the duty *vis-a-vis* the domestic industry.

The Indian Customs Tariff Act, 1975 was amended in October, 1982 to enable the Government to take measures against dumped imports by levying anti-dumping duties. The Act empowers Government to impose anti-dumping duties in those cases in which dumped imports are found to be causing material injury to the domestic industry. Before such a duty can be imposed, the Authority designated by the Government has to make a finding on the existence of dumping and injury. The Designated Authority normally initiates an investigation only upon receipt of a written request by or on behalf of the affected domestic industry. The Customs Tariff rules require the Designated Authority to satisfy itself that it has sufficient *prima facie* evidence of dumping injury to domestic industry and of a causal link between the dumped imports and the alleged injury before it decides to initiate an investigation.

The Designated Authority after deciding to initiate an investigation, is required to allow the interested parties or Governments an opportunity to represent their views in writing and on sufficient cause, orally. On completion of investigation, the Designated Authority submits its findings as to the export price, normal value and margin of dumping and injury to domestic industry to the Central Government. The Central Government, on the basis of the findings takes a decision on the imposition of anti-dumping duties.

The Tax Reforms Committee, Chaired by Prof. Raja J. Chelliah while appreciating that the anti-dumping investigation, by their very nature, are time consuming, has suggested that the time limit for giving final findings from the date of initiating of an investigation, could be reduced to six months and the time limit for imposition of duty be reduced from six months to three months of publication of final findings. Every endeavour is made to expedite completion of anti-dumping investigation.

Decline in Country's Trade Deficit

542. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's trade deficit during 1992-93 is likely to fall short of the anticipated level and that the country's exports have not shown any marked rise;

(b) if so, what is the overall trade deficit anticipated during 1992-93 against the anticipated target stating the reasons for shortfall in the anticipated trade figures, the extent of (in terms of foreign exchange) exports and imports during 1992-93, the countries where the Indian exports fell short of the target; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to bridge the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) India's exports during 1992-93 are provisionally estimated at US $. 18420 million, imports at US $. 21725 million and trade deficit at US $. 3305 million which is higher than trade deficit of US $. 1610 million in 1991-92 but lower than trade dificit of US $. 5932 milion in 1990-91. Against a target of 12.8% increase in exports in 1992-93, actual achievement is provisionally estimated at 3.61%, in US dollar terms.

The shortfall in achievement is primarily due to decline in experts to former LPA countries and recession in industrially advanced countries.

(c) To bridge the trade deficit the strategy is to increase exports, for which Govt. have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which include provisions, such as, exports linked imports, reduction of import licenssing, strengthening export incentives, removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policy and procedure and pruning of negative